

FIGURE 1

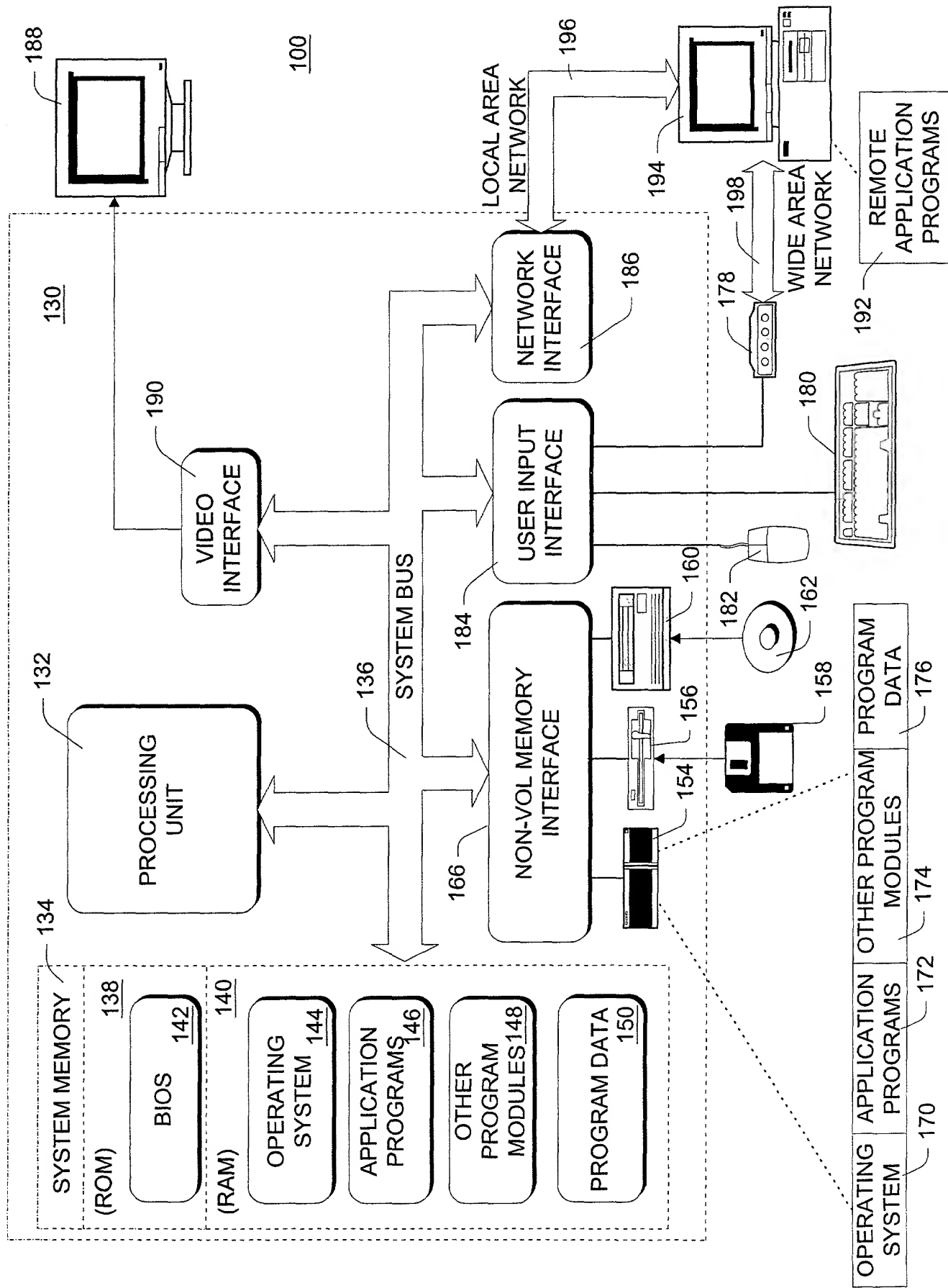


FIGURE 2

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a system architecture. The diagram shows a Monitoring Application (202) connected to a Database (210). The Monitoring Application (202) contains a Copy of Class A (204) and a Copy of Object #NA (206). The Database (210) contains Class A (212) and Class B (218). Class A (212) contains Object #1A (214) and Object #NA (216). Class B (218) contains Object #1B (220) and Object #MB (222). The Monitoring Application (202) is connected to the Database (210) via a bidirectional arrow. The Database (210) is connected to a Provider (224) via a bidirectional arrow. The Provider (224) is connected to a Software Application (226) via a bidirectional arrow.

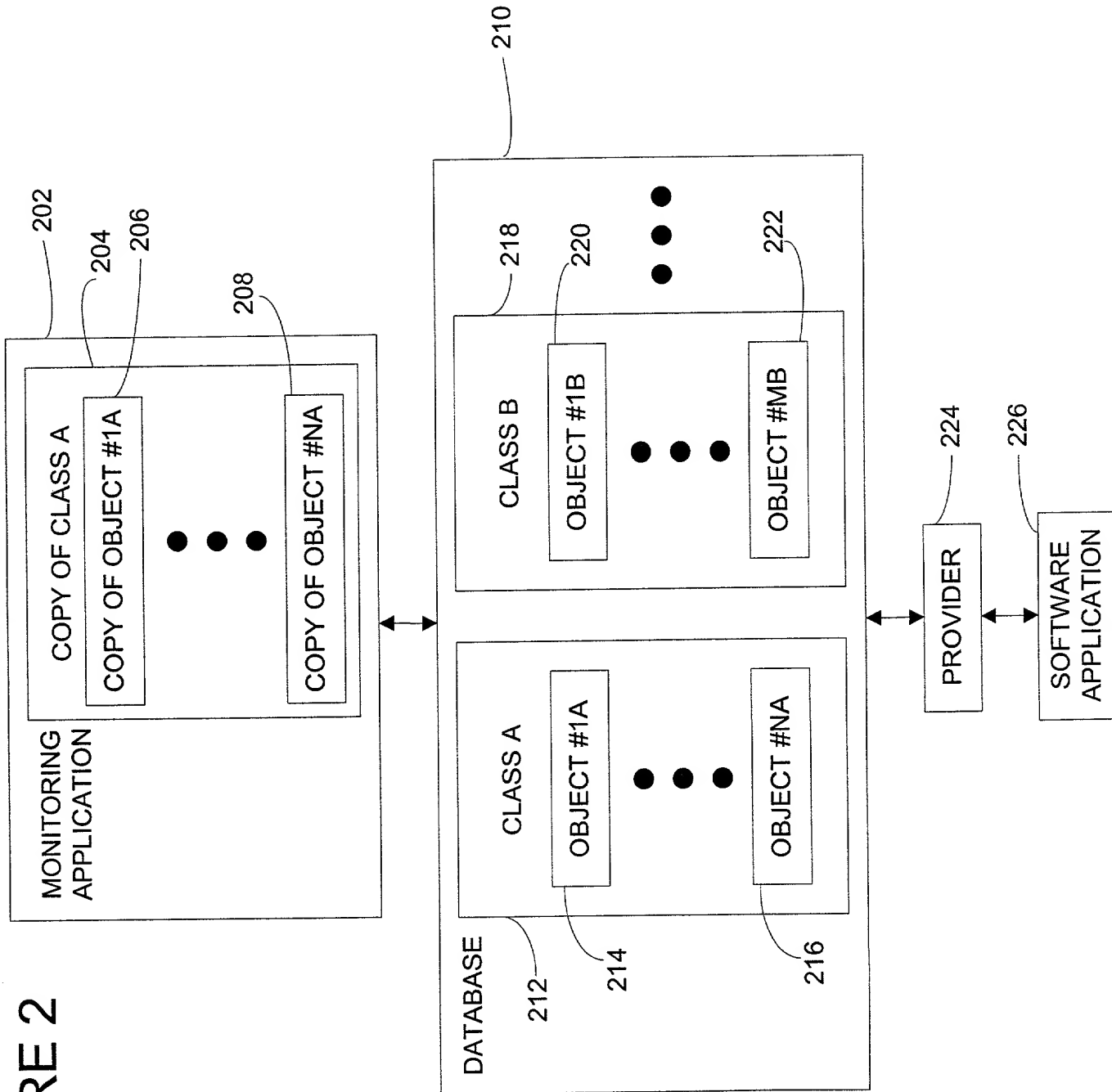


FIGURE 3

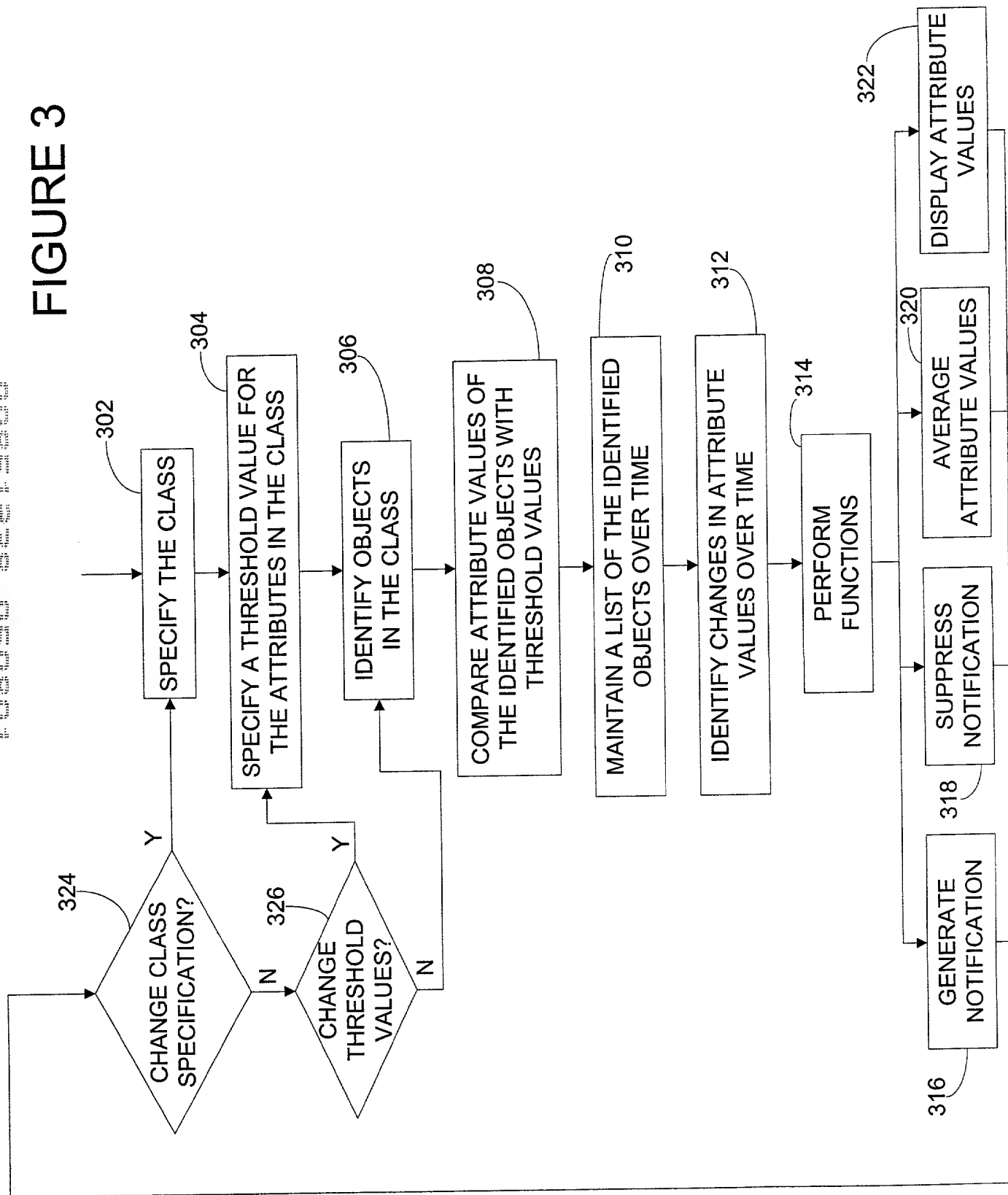


FIGURE 4

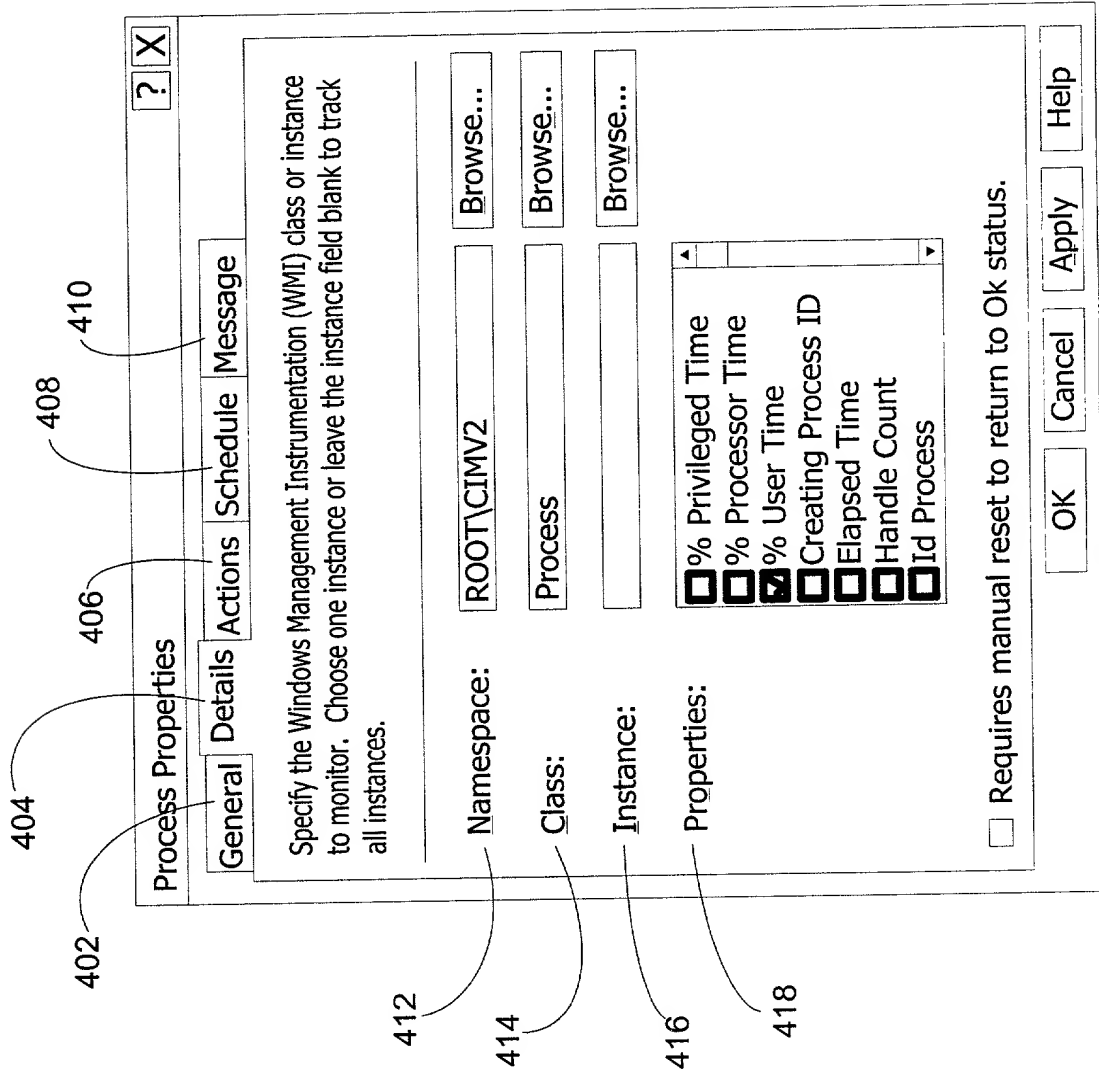


FIGURE 5

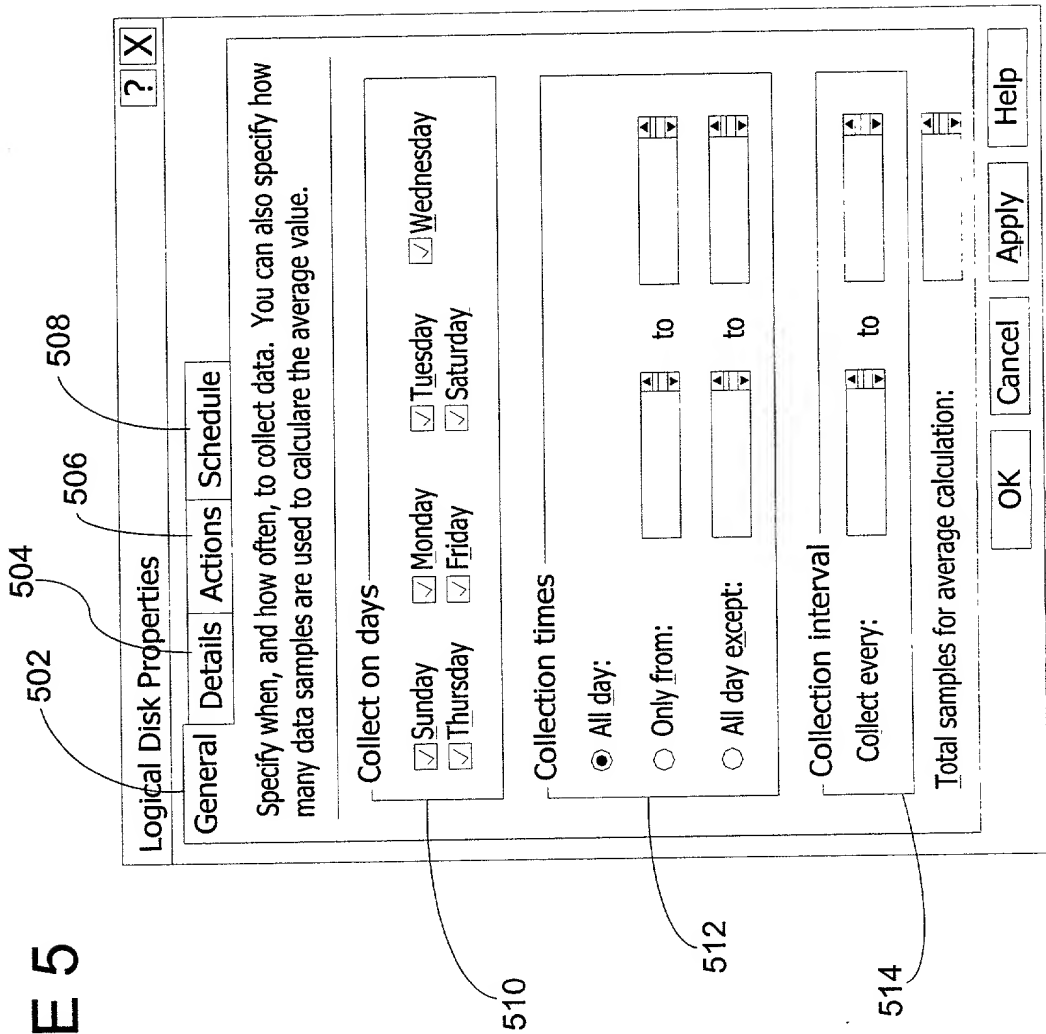


FIGURE 6

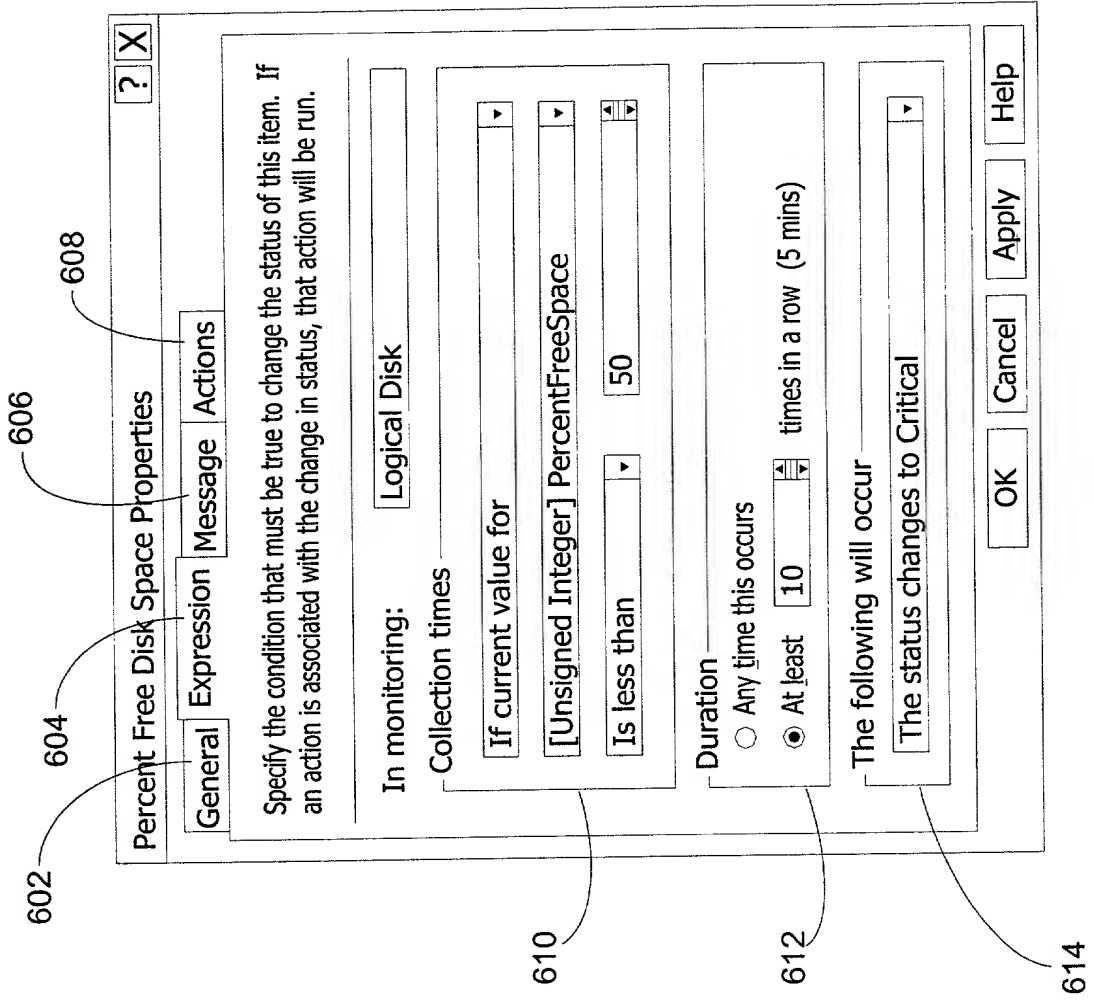


FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a computer-readable medium 702, which may be a non-transitory storage device, such as a hard disk drive, a solid state drive, a memory card, or a memory chip. The medium 702 stores a set of instructions 706, which may be a program or a set of programs, for performing the operations of the system 100. The instructions 706 may be stored in a memory 708, which may be a volatile memory, such as random access memory (RAM), or a non-volatile memory, such as read-only memory (ROM). The instructions 706 may also be stored in a memory 710, which may be a volatile memory, such as random access memory (RAM), or a non-volatile memory, such as read-only memory (ROM). The instructions 706 may also be stored in a memory 712, which may be a volatile memory, such as random access memory (RAM), or a non-volatile memory, such as read-only memory (ROM). The instructions 706 may also be stored in a memory 714, which may be a volatile memory, such as random access memory (RAM), or a non-volatile memory, such as read-only memory (ROM).

FIGURE 7

